NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND ROTTON. DEPICE N. E. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DROADWAY PREATRE, Broadway-ADRIENNE THE ACCURAGE PLEASUAT NIBOLINGIA STREET GARDEN SPORTERY-IN MOINEAR OR LESSEN-

BOWER'S THEATEE, Bewery Boxe's PROGRESS-SCHAR BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-VHIRENS AND

WALLACKS THRATTE, Browlway THE DOWAGER-A

WOOD'S MINSTREES. 444 Prondway Principan Pen-BUCKLEY'S BUREESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broat-MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway-PROF. MACAMASTRE'S

ACADUMY HARL, 564 Breadway-Barrie or BUNYER DAPURE HALL, 596 Broads, ay-Tour or Expors-Chag

The New York Weekly Revald. THE TRIAL OF JUDGE STUART—NEWS FROM EUROPE OZ LIPORNIA, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, CUBA AUSTRALIA, MCC.

New York, Saturday, November 17, 1856.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY RERALD will be published at ter o'clock this morning. Among its contents will be found to have news from Burope, California, South and Central Ame-zian, Australia, Cuba, &c.; speech of Mr. Cutting, and evidence of Mrs. Connelly, in the trial of Judge Stuart; financial, com-mercial, religious, decatrical and sporting intelligence; edito riale, latest news by designant, and a variety of miscellancous and local matter. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mail-ing can be bad at the counter. Price sixpence.

The News.

The story which obtained currency in England and France regarding the fitting out of a Russian privateer in New York referred to the bark Maury which was seized by the British Consul on the plea of baving on board articles contraband of war, and which was subsequently discharged and known to be no privateer at all. The English and French press do not seem to have been properly posted on the subject of privateering. It is a settled and recognized law of autions that imless two-thirds of the crew of a vessel fitted out for a privateer are natives or subjects of the belligerent party under whose flag she sails, that s he is not legally a privateer, but a pirate, and may be treated accordingly. Hence, when we commenced the war with Mexico, we gave public notice that all privateers sailing under the Mexican flag, unless two-thirds of the persons on board were sitizens of Mexico, would be treated as pirates. Under this view of the case it will be seen that, even were the Americans dis posed to fit out privateers under the Russian flag, it would be impossible to man them with Russian sailors. In all New York, indeed in the whole country, it is believed that not enough R ussian sailors could be found to man a single vessel. 1 ad the Eng hish papers fully comprehended the nature of the case they would not have exposed themselves to risicule by giving currency to such an absurd rumor.

By our despatch from Washington we learn that the Cabinet were in session yesterday, and that despatches from our Minister to England, Mr. Buchanan, were read and considered. The tenor of these despatches are said to be of the most friendly and peaceful character; our government is assured that there was no threat intended by sending a fleet to the West Indies, and not the slightest cause for the excitement and panic created by the English papers. It is said that the administration feels greatly relieved by the news, as it saves them from the necessity of backing out from the enforcemen of the Monroe doctrine or fighting. The rumor of the recall of Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, created considerable excitement in Washington. A rumor was affeat that there had been a flare-up among the politicians in the Union office, and that Forney was about to leave the concern.

Havana dates to the i3th inst. have been re ceived at New Orleans We learn that a party of wreckers who were taking out the cargo of a spanish brig on the Bahama Barks, were fired into by a Spanish launch, two of them killed, five or six wounded, and the balance imprisoned. No particulars given by telegraph. Molasses had advanced in price at Havana, and a good business was doing. The stock of sugar on hand was about 30,000 boxes.

Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro, writing on 29th of September, informs us of the melancholy spread of choicra both in that city and at Bahia. The negroes and soldiers furnished most of the victims Very little coffee was sent into market. The new crop was very light, and the quality a ferior. The price of the article has advanced.

Our files from Bermuda are dated to November 7 The British fleet from Halifax, with the Admiral in command, and a portion of the Baltic fleet, were daily expected. Gov. Murray had prorogued the Legislature. The mail steamer Corlew from Hall. fax, had nearly foundered during a late passage. Mrs. Tatem, a young woman of Paget's parish, had been burned to death by the explosion of a cam phene lamp.

It will be seen by the money article in this day's paper that Bank of England post notes, payable sixty days after sight, have been sent to this country to a large amount. It is supposed they are in-tended for the purchase of breadstuffs for shipment to Great Britain, and to prevent or postpone the ex portation of specie from London for that purpose.

The fifth day's proceedings in the trial of City Judge Stuart were, if possible, more interesting and more anxiously watched than the proceeding of the previous days. We give a full report. The case stands over till Monday, the cross-examination of Mrs. Connolly being still unterminated.

The Board of County Canvassers held their fourth session yesterday, and heard the further arguments of counsel on the questions as to the admissibility of the protests, and whether the Board has the power to go behind the returns of the Inspectors of Election. Several specific charges of fraud, not presented in the protests were made by one of contestants in the course of his argument. The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning, when a vote will probably be taken on the questions argued.

The Board of Councilmen last night passed a resolution directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to report to the Board the amount of money expended since January last for opening This looks like an investigation of some kind. The Board was not very full last night, and but little enthusiasm existed among the members present-all in consequence of election being over.

A stay of execution has been granted by the Su preme Court in the case of Wm. Scarffenburgh, who was to have been hung in this city vesterday for the murder of Helena Meyers, of which offence he was convicted in September last. An argument in the case before the Supreme Court is set down for next month, when the fate of the condemned man will be

The defenders of the country in the war of 1819 will hold another National Convention in Washington City on the 8th of January next.

The corner stone of a monument in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor, is to be laid at Easton, Pa., on Tuesday next. Gen. Scott, Com. Stockton and other notabilities are invited, and twenty mili'ary companies are expected to be present on the occa-

The dwelling of the Hon. H. Van Rens-alaer at Ogdensiourg, in this State, with most of its con-

tents, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Another creadful accident, resulting from an attempt to fill a lighted lamp with camphene, occurred to a woman residing in Second street, in his city, on Thursday evening. She was fearfully

lives by the incantious use of camphene and other

Another railroad accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley road, mear Allentown, Pa., yesterday after roon. A car, containing thirty passengers, was thrown off the track, but fortunately none of them were killed. A freight car was demolished, and a brakeman fatally injured.

The City Marshal of Bangor, Me., who was deposed from that and four other offices which he held, for alleged official corruption, is reported to have absconded, after having disposed of all his

real-estate and other property.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 760 a 800 bales; the market continued firm, at about 9fc. for middling uplands. Flour was firmer, and closed for good common to extra State at about 124c. advance, with free sales, including parcels for the East and for export. Wheat was quite firm, and more active at full prices. Indian corn was again firmer, with free sales at 98c. from store, and \$1 affoat. Pork was in good demand at unchanged prices. Beef was dull and lard firm. The excite ment, noticed in yesterday's paper, in sugars was continued. About 400 hhds, were sold and 2,000 boxes. Refined sugars advanced from fc. to 1c. per lb., and 3,000 bbls. crushed were sold at prices ranging from 9c. to 9fc. Freights were firmer, with more doing both for Liverpool and London, while to the Continent they were steady at unchanged rates.

The War With England_How the Bubble was Inflated-A Mass of Evidence-John

Bull Frightened at His Own Scarcerow. We surrender a large portion of our availa ble space this morning to a very interesting compilation of documentary evidence, historical and circumstantial, touching the present warlike imbroglio between England and the United States. From this mass of chronological papers and newspaper commentaries, the reader will readily detect the sources from which the raw materials were collected for the building of this terrible Chinese dragon intended to frighten Brother Jonathan and his " outside barbarians" into a reasonable humili ty; but which nobody except John Bull him self believes to be anything more than a monster made of rags and stuffed with husks and straw-2 veritable scare crow.

From the articles which we have published from the British press, in connection with our present batch of papers, it is clearly manifest that the real provocation of this hue and cry of war from England, is the detection and suspension of Mr. Crampton's criminal recruiting operations in this country; and that the object of all this fuss, flummery and parade of British indignation and British fleets, is simply to divert public attention from these discreditable acts of Mr. Crampton and his superiors and subordinates against our neutrality laws, and our honor and dignity as a neutral and independent power. In all this agitation we have something of apology, much of explanation, and various protestations and excuses of ignorance and inrocence; but the offender, like a rogue with a b ale of goods under his arm, spoils his case, by se tting off at full speed round the corner, crying "Stop thief," as he runs. The alleged fitti ug out of Russian privateers in this portthe . sulpable winking and blinking of our governs reat at the organization of a formidable Irish a ad Know Nothing conspiracy among us. for son we midnight descent upon the defenceless coa the of poor old Ireland-and the alleged suspicion 's affiliations between our Kitchen Cabinet , and the Cuban filibusteros, are all humbug, a nd such bumbug as Barnum would despise in the ting up a Feejee mermaid. This West India British squadron was no rresistible more intend. Lico intercept the Irish American evolutionary 'expedition, or the Cuban filibuauginary Russian privateer, than ters, or that in for the chastisement of the piit was detailed oc, or the search for Sir John rates of Loo Ch whole plot and purpose of all Franklin The wowling and show of teeth, this belligerent and all this pawin 'y and scratching of the ridiculous and wheezy cld British lion, was to raise a false alarm and a cloud of dust, behind which Lords Palmerston and Cla-Mr. Crampton, and renden might escape from the public odium of their lawless and desi veable recruiting dodges in this country.

Here, too, the factin to vindicate the New York HERALD against the charge of some of ou recontemporaries, that ted this existing paper we of this journal, origina not so. Upon this war with England. It is luchanan, our reguhead it appears that Mr. I lar Minister, and the Chevi dier General James Watson Webb, our irregular volunteer amateur minister at London, are may nly responsiblethe first in his strong assura uces of American sympathy for England again st Russia in the outset of the war, and the sec. ond in his declaration that twenty thousand rif. emen could readily be raised in the United State Sfor the Allied cause. It is confessed that upon 1 these inviting assurances, and upon the presum ption that the government of Mr. Pierce was " a weak one," like that of the Clayton Cabinet of Gen. Taylor, the Crampton enlisting busine. 's was boldly undertaken among us, and withou t the slightest apprehension of the consequenc es that have ensued. Too late have the Lond. mjournals discovered that it is dangerous to ta uper even with a weak administration at W whington upon the eve of a Presidential electio L Lord Palmerston should have known this ber 'orc, and Mr. Crampton, from his long reside use at Washington, ought certainly to have I thown, before entering into the unlawful experiment here of recruiting for the Cr the that he would be watched and caught in act; that if Marcy spared bim, Cush ing wouldn't; and that every British recruiti "" agent caught and convicted would be punish. according to law.

Admit that from Mr. Pierce down to Mr. Cushing, every member of our administration is sadly in need of a little active democratic capital for the succession, and the folly of Palmerston, Clarendon and Crampton, is only the more apparent in these recruiting transactions. Mr. Crampton may console himself with the reflection that his cool impudence has been equal to his folly and credulity; but my Lord Palmerston has made his position infinitely more ridiculous and contemptible by attempting to play the cuttle-fish. He has excited a general war panic in England, very much, no doubt, to his astonishment and disgust; and a broad grin on every face, this side the Atlantic, which will probably relieve him of any further anxiety for the present concerning an Irish-American filibustering expedition to

Considering the dangerous extremity to which the British government has ventured in its general plan of retaliation against Caleb Cushing, Mr. President Pierce's head lawyer, a grave responsibility is thrown upon Mr. Buchanan and the Chevalier Webb. Mr. Buchanan, we dare say, has exerted, and will exert himself, in favor of peace; but in the ab . How long will people continue to risk their I of General Webb from London, our regular Minister will need some other first rate volucteer diplomatic assistant. In view of this necessity, we are happy to state that the Chevaller Wikoff is at kand in London, according to our last advices, having postponed his projected mission to St. Petersburg, because of some alarming rumors while he was yet in Paris in regard to the purposes of this aforesaid British West India squadron. Very likely his return to the British capital is due to the sagacious advice of Louis Napoleon, who knows very well, from his personal experience as special constable in London, among twenty-five thousand other special constables, at the opening of the great Crystal Palace of 1851, the dangers of a war panic among the solid masses of the English people. The New YORK HERALD was somewhat instrumental in exciting that awful London panic of 1851, we confess; but in this case of 1855, pleading not guilty, we throw the responsibility upon Lord Palmerston and the Chevalier Webb, and rest our hopes of peace upon the prudent counsels of Mr. Buchanan and the pacific diplomacy of the Chevalier Wikoff.

Astounding Telegraphic Improvements-A New Telegraph Company.

Several weeks ago, in an article relative to the high rates of toll charged by two of the Southern telegraphic companies, we casually hinted at the probability of new telegraphic inventions, and the formation of new telegraphic companies which would grow out of the increased profits of telegraphic lines. Although at that time we had some slight foundation for the remark, yet we had not the most distant idea that the projects which were then but just begun to be thought of would so soon be brought to maturity. We now learn, however, that since that article was written, there has been formed in this city a new telegraphic company, composed of some of the stanches ousiness men of the country, who propose to themselves the task of entirely revolutionizing the whole telegraphic business of this continent. To perform this Herculean feat, it has several advantages which many of the existing companies have not, namely, ample cash means, large enterprise, an appreciation of the wants of the public, and the sole ownership of the patent for this country of the most wonderful instrument for telegraphic purposes ever invented. We allude to the Electro-Magnetic Printing Telegraph, invented by David E. Hughes, of Kentucky.

Most of our readers will, perhaps, recollect the description given in the HERALD, a few months ago, of the Hughes instrument. Since that description was published, one of these instruments has been in New York, where its capabilities were fully tested, in presence of numerous competent judges. We should hardly dare to give publicity to the statements of the wonderful powers of this machine, as manifested in their presence, did we not know that the persons making them are entitled to the fullest credence. Its most prominent points of excellence are: reliability, economy, speed and accuracy. In these respects it is so far ahead of any machine now in use, that a comparison with them is out of the question. It will print, as we are told, from three to five hundred letters, or from fifty to one hundred words, in a minute, with out the possibility of error. It will send two messages simultaneously, in opposite directions, over the same wire. It works with the most perfect secresy-that is, it will send a communication from the point of departure direct to its destination, without the possibility of any way office on the route receiving a copy, excepting at the will of the sender. This is a feat which no other instrument now in use can perform; and one, the advantages of which must be apparent to every individual who is at all conversant with telegraphic matters. It is very simple in its operation. Any person who knows a letter of the alphabet when he sees it can write as correctly with this instrument as the most experienced operator; all that is requisite to insure absolute correctness being that the copy shall in the first instance be written plainly and correctly. The machine verifies itself-that is, at each revolution the operator can tell, by means of an unerring test in his instrument, whether it is in unison or not with the Instrument with which it is communicating in a distant city. But its most wonderful feat, and that which will test the reader's credulity the severest, is its power to start into operation a similar machine in a distant office, without the help or even presence of an operator, and compel it to write out whatever messages it chooses to send in the same perfect manner in which they first started on their transit. Thus, for instance, an operator at Washington may, at any time, lock up his office and go to his meals, or his bed if he chooses, and on his return he may find on his desk a message perhaps from New York or New Orleans, all fairly printed out, and ready to be enveloped and sent to its address. These are some of the most prominent characteristics of Mr. Hughes' instrument. There are others, such as its economy in the use of working material, its capability of operating in all possible states of the atmosphere, and its admirable compactness and simplicity of construction, to which we have

only space to ailude. The new company to which we have called attention, as the first step in their operations. have secured the absolute patent of the Hughes machine for the whole United States, at a cost of between one and two hundred thousand dollars. A number of these machines are now being manufactured by an ingenious mechanic, and some of them, we understand, will soon be wendy to be put in operation. Their next step, was are told, will be the leasing of all the direct thes between New York and Nova Scotia. ecotiations en this direction are, we are assu "cd, already scarly completed, and the new con trany will probably assume the managemen t of those lines about the first of January ensuring. When the spring opens, new lines of the m est substantial and perfect construction will, we have reason to believe, he built to the South a Ed West, so that eventually the owners of the Hughes patent will have a network of wires radiating in all directions from New York to every prominent business place in the Union. When all the plans of the contoany are fully perfected, the public will witness a revolution in the telegraphic business Celerity, reliability, chespness, will, we hope, he the motto under the new dispensation With these there will, of course, ne a very rapid increase in the amount of telegraphic business: and, if the reduction in totls ever reaches the point now in contemplation by the new company, Uncle Sam's mail bags will eventaally be left entirely to the newspapers, and to such tender or confidential correspondence as

will not admit of the supervision of a third person. Then the correspondents of the New YORK HERALD, scattered over the Union, will receive instructions to drop their letters into the telegraph office for transmission instead of the Post offices. Then we shall expect to have the whole of our paper, excepting, of course, the city news, editorial, and advertisements made up with telegraphic despatches from all parts of this continent-indeed from all parts of the world. Morse, House, and Hughes! what a wonderful revolution you have produced in a generation !

CALEB CUSHING OFF THE TRACK-STRONG AD-VICE FROM A MARCY ORGAN.—The late instructions of Caleb Cushing, Attorney-General of the United States, to the District Attorneys and other legal officers of the general government, touching their special duties in reference to all violators of our neutrality laws, do not please our free soil, anti-Cushing poets of the Evening Post. That paper says: -

of the Evening Post. That paper says:—
We wish, for our part, that Mr. Cushing would confine himself to the duties of his office-for which, we would observe by the way, he has not too much capacity. Lately he has been usurping the functions of the Legislature and the Courts—he has been legislating and deciding on the subject of the equality of the States, on the pretext of a case supposed to be got up for the occasion. Cushing is Mr. Fierce's Congress and Supreme Coart, all in one. The Lewspapers already talk of his decisions, whereas the Autorney-General decides nothing—he merely gives opinions in important cases referred to him, which have the same authority with those of any other lawyer, and no more. In the present case, he has overflowed into the office of the Secretary of State, and thrust himself into our foreign relations. We must tell Mr. Cushing that he has not the proper qualifications for a Secretary of State, and that he will gain more credit by the present case.

In other words, who is Mr. Cushing, a de mother words, who is Mr. Cushing, a demonstrative contents of the country will prefer to leave them with Mr. Marcy.

In other words, who is Mr. Cushing, a democrat of yesterday, a Tylerite the day before, and a whig last week, that he should usurp the functions of Mr. Marcy? Is not Marcy a veteran legitimate Van Buren democrat of the Albany Regency? and shall such interlopers as Cushing presume to speak the law for him? This is the meaning of our free soil democratic cotemporary, but what is Marcy about that he should permit Cushing to "overflow" into his office? Is our Premier asleep? And has Gen. Jeff. Davis nothing to say against Cushing being "Mr. Pierce's Congress and Supreme Court, all in one?" Mr. Cushing must be taken down a peg or two. He is evidently getting too large for his breeches.

"THE EARLY BIRD."-There is an old proverb, held in high esteem in the "rural districts," which says that "the early bird catches the worm." We learn that, impressed with this idea, the outsiders, or the lobbymen and expectants of small favors of the American party, have been holding several caucuses for the division of the offices of the House of Representatives, amounting in all to about fifty. We hope the parties concerned will arrange the business to their satisfaction, but we can not guarantee a ratification of their proceedings by the House. Sorry to say it, but it is a fact that all the subordinate places in the House will depend upon the election of Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Postmaster, and they will not be chosen till the meeting of Congress. It is hard, but it is according to the constitution.

A GRATIFYING ASSURANCE .- While our English and domestic exchanges are filled with wars and rumors of wars between Great Britain and the United States, we are assured most positively, by a Washington correspondent of one of our Seward organs, that there will be no war while Marcy is at the helm. The bulls of Wall street may come out again.

THE LATEST MEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

SION-DESPATCHES FROM MR. BUCHAN AN-EXPLANATIONS IN REGARD TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIA FLEET—NO PROSPECT OF A WAR BE-TWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND—COURT OF CLAIMS—PLARE-UP IN THE UNION NEWSPAPER,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1855. The Cabinet were in session again to-day, and the despates by the Pacific, from our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, were received at the State Department and considered in Cabinet council. The tenor of these despatches are, I am informed by good authority, of the most friendly character, assuring our government that there was no significancy in their sending the fleet to the West Indies, and that there was not the slightest cause for the panic created by the English Journals. This news has quieted those excitable individuals in the Cabinet who have been anticipating a rupture between the two governments. Commodore l'aulding's expected mission to San Juan has thus been frustrated, and only one vessel of the Home Squadron will proceed to Nicaragua.

The administration is greatly relieved by the news that demonstration, as it relieves them from the danger of The intelligence received here that General Almonte

the Mexican Minister, has been superseded, has caused considerable excitement. The case of the United States against Mr. Scott, formerly Navy Agent, for alleged dealcations, is now on trial before the United States Court in this city.

It is rumored here this evening that there is a flare up

It is rumored here this evening that there is a flare up

among the Union newspaper folks, and that Forney is going out of the establishment. aodore Nicholson and Colonel Jack Hays arrived here this evening, and are stopping at Willard's.

In the Court of Claims to-day the argument in the case of Springer, who claims a commission of five per cent upon the gross cost of coal while acting as agent to purchase and inspect coal for the Navy Department, was concluded. Mr. Blair, for the United States, contended that the claim of the petitioner was untenable, because the Secretary of the Navy had no legal power to appoint an sgent to purchase and inspect coal. Mr. Stanton, re-plying, argued that such appointment was as necessary as was the employment of a shipmaster to carry the coal to the foreign stations where needed, and that if the Secretary had no legal power to employ one of these agent he had none to employ the other. Decision reserved. Mr. O'Conor did not speak on the Gen. Armstrong cas

to day. He will commence his argument on Monday. Sad Casualty at a Know Nothing Celebration.

At an American celebration in this city last evening, cannon was prematurely discharged, farally injuring L. J. Wicks, and seriously wounding Geo. Effect. Mr. Wicks is still alive, but is horribly mangled, and cannot long survive.

Taylor Monument Dedication EASTON, Pa., Nov. 16, 1855.

The monument in honor of Zachary Taylor is to be dedicated here on Tuesday next, and a great time is an ticipated. Invitations have been extended to Generals Scott, Cadwallader, Patterson and Foster, and Commo dore Stockton, and it is hoped that most, if not all of them, will be present. Twenty different mill ary compames are expected.

An Absconding Officer.

Bancon, November 16, 1855. City Marshai Weaver, who was deposed from that office, also from four other offices which he held under our municipal government, on charges of official cor-ruption, has absconded. He had a few days before disposed of all his real estate and other property, and his aba conding has caused much sensation here.

Fatal Accident to an Actor.

Unica, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1364. George P. Evans, en actor, was suidenty killed white walking down Genesee street this morning, by the falling of a ladder upon him. Evans was walking at the with Mr. Foster, manager of our theatre

Later from Havana The steamship Crescent City has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 18th inst.

The California mails for this city had not arrived ther Sugars were entered nominal. The stock on hand was

Molasses had advanced, and an active bu While a party of wreckers were taking out the cargo a Spanish brig on Bahama Bank; they were fired into by a Spanish launch, two of them killed, and five or six

MAUCH CRUNK, PA., Nov. 16, 1855.

A passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was thrown off the track this afternoon, this side of Allen town. One freight car was demolished, and a car con taining thirty passengers thrown off the track. All the passengers escaped unburt, but a brakeman was fatally

Fire at Ogdensburg.

OGDENSHURG, Nov. 19 1855.
The mansion of the Hon. H. Van Renssellaer, in this place, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

LOSS OF THE BRIG JOSEPH BALCH.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 16, 1855.

The brig Joseph Balch, of Boston, from Havana for New Orleans, was totally lost on Chandelier Island, on the 7th inst. The Captain and crew have arrived here.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

BOSTON, November 16, 1855.

The British ship Robert Parker, arrived at this port from Liverpool, was in contact on the night of November 8th, in lat. 45 30, long, 54 30, with the British ship David Brown, Yaughan, from Quebec for Bristol, England, and damaged her badly. The R. P. lay by her until daylight anc took off the captain and crew, twenty-one, all told, who stated that two men had been killed at the time of the collision. The Robert Parker lost her jibboom and cutwater.

Markets.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1855.

Stocks firm. Fennsylvania State Fives, 82%; Reading, 45%; Long Island, 12%; Morris Canal, 12%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42%.

PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

The transactions in iron during the past week have been limited, the sales amounting only to about 1,800 tons. We quote No. 1 pig, at \$28 a \$30; No. 2, at \$26 a \$27; forge, at \$22 a \$24; American bars, at \$70. Rails firmer, at \$65, cash.

at \$65, cash.

New ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1855.

The Pacific's news came to hand yesterday, but did not transpire until after business hours; consequently its effect has not yet been developed. Cotton was firm today, with sales of 5,000 bales. Sterling exchange is at a 7 per cent premium. Flour has slightly advanced, and now sells at \$8.85 a \$8.90. Barrelled lard is quoted at 1134c.

a 7 per cent premium. Flour has slightly advanced, and now sells at \$8 55 a \$8 90. Barrelled lard is quoted at \$11\frac{1}{2}c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15, 1855.

COTION—Sales of the week. 13,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; stock on band, 13,000 bales; receipts, 12,000 bales; stock on band, 13,000 bales; The market advanced \$\frac{1}{2}c. to-day. In rice there has been no change.

Albany, Nov. 16, 1855.

A fair business has been done in flour at previous rates. Wheat—sales 7,000 bushels four at previous rates. Wheat—sales 7,000 bushels fanadian at \$2 21. Barley—13,000 bushels four rowed sold at \$1 28 afloat, on time. Outs \$48c. Ryc—sales of 5,800 hushels at \$1 18, in lots, and \$1 20 a \$1 20\frac{1}{2}\$ afloat. Whiskey is at 39c. Canal receipts—Flour, 4,470 bbls; barley, 27,140 bushels; oats, 10,100 do.; rye, 5,800 do.; wheat, 15,520 do.

There has been a moderate demand for flour to-day at unchanged prices. False of 2,700 bbls, at \$7.87 for common Mechagian: \$8 27 x \$8 87\frac{1}{2}\$ for the whole range of common to extra Ohio, including Wissonson, and \$9.50 for choice extra Canadian. Wheat closes at 5c. advance, with a good demand. Sales of 9,000 bushels at \$1.70 for Phicois spring; \$1.73 a \$1.75 for Wisconsin do.; \$1.75 a \$1.80 for red Indiana and Kentucky; \$1.95 for white Indiana, and \$2.05 for Canadian, closing at the outside figures. Corn firmer. Sales of 13,000 bushels at \$2c., closing with the bolders at 84c. Oata held at 42c., without buyers. Rye nominal, at about \$1 05. Barley—State selling at about \$1.30 a \$1.32. Canal freights—Wheat, 18c. to Albany and 22c. to New York. Lake imports for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day:—Flour, 4,645 bbls; wheat, 164,943 bushels; corn, 25,387 do.; oats, 27,035 do. Canal exports, same time:—Flour, 1,640 do.

Wallack's Theatre—"The Dowages."—The andience

WALLACK'S THEATRE-"THE DOWAGER."-The audience at Wallack's theatre last evening was amused with a neat little comedy called "The Dowager," writ-ten by Charles Matthews, originally in one act, but arranged here, for convenience, in two. Mr. Matthews and Mme. Vestris in 1843, when the piece was first done at the Haymarket, played the parts which were acted last night by Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Hoey. The piece is founded on a single incident, very well handled. The Dowager, Countess of Tresilian, has sent word to her nieces, Lady Bloomer and Margaret, that she purposes spending a few days with them in the country. They have never seen the Countess, but supposing her to be "a conventional dowa-ger." "a formal trump,full of ridiculous provincial prejudi-ces," they think her visit will put an end to their private theatricals and other jollities in which they intend to indulge. There are several young men about the premises who are in love with the ladies, and one of them. Sir Frederick Chasemore, sends to London for a colebrated actress to do the Dowager at short notice, and hoax the These last named individuals hear of Master Frederick's intentions, and resolve to punish him. At the last moment, unknown to them, he countermands his order, and the real downger arrives. girls supposing her to be the actress, tell Lord Aifred Lyndsay, a fast young nobleman, to receive her. The Dowager who turns out to be a trump, pretty and under thirty, takes all Lyndsay's brusquerie in good pact, and allows them all to think her an actress. Sir Frederick endeavors to explain, but she fairly laughs him off and plays the joke out. It ends with her marriage to Lyndsay, and with the happiness of the whole party. Mr. Matthews does up the thing in a charming off hand man-

ner and marries all. When one is arranging marriagss, they might as well be for eight as for two.

The Dowager (Mrs. Hoey) was very good, and so was her friend Lyndsay (Walcot). The piece went off very nicely to a fall house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - La GRANGE'S BENEFIT, - As everybody anticipated, the announcement of a benefit to Mms. La Grange attracted a full audience to this house last evening. The attractions of the night were an act of "Athalie," with Eachel, and two acts of "I Puritani," with the debut of Signor Caspani, the new basso. Of the merits of the latter artist we cannot fully indee from a single performance, but we are inclined to prehim great popularity. Although his part (Sir George Walton) brought him frequently before the audience afforded him but little opportunity to display his voice. The opera was well done, and in Athalie M'ile Rachel added another laurel to the wreath already acquired here. The performance of M'lle Lia Felix, also, was re ceived with marks of approbation. Aside from a few imperfections in the choruses of the "Puritani," the entire performance was unexceptionable. After the opera there was any number of bouquets, and an enthusiastic habitué let off a pair of white doves at Mms. La Grange.

THE PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPS IN BROOKLYN. farewell concert of this popular troupe at Boston, or Thursday evening, was crowded. They perform this evening in Brooklyn for the benefit of Mr. Brough. After

Marine Affairs.

DESPATCH — The elipper schooner North Point, Capt. A. R. Swain, belonging to Mesars. Johnson & Lowdon, which arrived at this port yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, has made one of the quickest voyages on record. She eft the Capes on the 18th of August last, and arrived off the Hook on the 12th inst., and was blown off for three days, thus actually accomplishing the vorage in eighty-ix days, baving laid at Rio twelve days. Her actual sailing time, consequently, was only seventy-four days. The North Point, by this, her first voyage, has done credit not only to her builders, Mesra Lawrence & Poulls, or Williamsburg, but also to her worthy Captain, A. Riker Swaln.

LATE 1 TOM CORACOA .- The bark Venus, Capt. Atkinson arrived pesterday morning from Curacoa, October 25, reports no salt at that place. At Bonaire, about 3,000 barrels, at 50 cents. The cholera was spreading all along the sea coast of Venezuela.

HEATTH OF NORVOLK .- The reports that the fever had cturned to Nerfolk and Portsmouth are entirely without foundation. The doctors say the out of five to six thousand inhabitants who have returned within the past four weeks, only about twelve cases of fever have or curred, and those were instances where people went into houses which had not been ventilated after having been -but up for three months.

LOSS OF THE ELEVATOR AT CHARLOTTE - Th levator at Charlotta, at the mouth of the Genose River, once six miles from Rochester gave way or Sunday, and about 10 000 bershels of Canadian wheat then in store was precipitated into the viver, and is a total lost. The wheat was compet by Rochester millers, and was stored in the elevator in such quantities as to brize the sides of the building, almost the affine building, almost the affine building, almost the affine building, almost the safety and a side of the building, almost the affine mans allowed in the The following is the copy of the programme of a the French call a grande representation extraordina which took place at the Metropolitan theatre last even

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

d appearance in New York of the young American de
Miss ADA CLARE. Second appearance of Mr. We Burnert.
Mr. H. S. Smith.
Mss Kate Hunter.
Friday evening, Nov. 16th will be performed time, a new American tragedy, written by Wm. Bentitled
LOVE AND REVENGE;
OR, A TALE OF THE SOUTH.
Mr. wounded. The remainder were imprisoned at Clenfuegos

wife; A TALE OF MANTUA. ulien St. Pierre

Doors open at 6 o'c'ock. Performance to comme

It might be held that as most of the persons engaged in this representation do not act for a livelihood, a close criticism upon their efforts would be out of place. But it will be noticed that money was taken for admission, and that therefore they should be used according to their

nostly quid nuncs and friends of the amateurs. But e not treated with any leniency on this account. It is so pleasant to see one's friend make himself nefore yes erday.

The new American tragedy is one of the most remark-

able pieces of dramatic writing that we have ever seen It is truly, like the colebrated play, "Pyramus and This-be," most tragical mirth. We endeavored conscientiously to find out what it was about, but failed. We saw two maidens, neither of them remarkable for personal beauty—a desperate tyrant with a passion for murdering whole families-a hero in a most re ble pair of trowsers, who dies several times in the course of the piece, and numerous guards who always came on the stage when they were not wanted, and resolutely persisted in staying away when they were needed. The tyrant is a mysterious Mexican officer, in boots and breeches, who has murdered all the hero's family. The ero is in love with one of the maidens, who, he says, "had a hand in it," and he turns up suddenly to take his revenge, some of which he gets. The play was fearfully and wonderfully made, and was most vilely acted. Mr. Bennett, the author, should take a lesson from the terrible flasco of last night, and never attempt to act again. Part of the play transpires on board a ship. The scene represented a Gothic chamber. The hero entered fighting a desperate combat with these queer short basket-hilted swords, which were never used anywhere except on the stage. He has carried the vessel by boarding. One of the maidens has hidden herself, R. H. E., No. 1. The hero finishes off his antagonist, who dies near the prompt place. The hero then picks up a guitar, and begins to sing-that was not so bad, ex cept that he did, not sing in the right key, and was always out of time. After the sorg is over, the corrus is carried off But we will not attempt to detail the incidents. Sufficit, that the audience roared with laughter, that there were thunders ironical applause, and that Burton never did anything half so funny as this tragedy.

We should be glad to find a commendable point either in the acting or the play. The stage business all went wrong: there were some twenty varieties of costume, and the whole affair was richer than any burlesque. Mr. Bennett, who is said to be a most estimable person, has certainly no "call" to the stage. He speaks the lines, but has no apparent idea of acting, properly speaking. In the last scene, where several people die, without being touched, he made a long speech, (after being stabbed and losing a button from his jacket.) referring to Cuba and other topics, political, Iceal and social, and then laid own quietly and expired.

own quietly and expired.

Mr. Bennett appeared after the second act in front of
the curtain, and made an apology for the contre temps on
the stage, which he said was owing to the fact that there
had been no rehearsals. He also said that the audience must know he could not write such stuff as they had heard. This was evidently a gratuitous assumption, as many persons in the audience had never heard of him. They laughed again, of course.

They imaged again, of course.

After the tragedy, we had "the condensed adaptation" of "The Wife." We may be excused from entering into a long notice of this. It was draggy, and sometimes sticky. The only persons who spoke the words or dis-Smith. The others were only walking sticks, and shaky at that. The performance was solemn, slow and ponder-ous, so much so, that nearly half the audience retired after the second act. Miss Clare has acted several She is a very young woman-a mere child, in fact-with fine eyes, a profusion of flaxen hair, dressed a la Cat-noise (for a Swiss-Italian grl)—a petite, thin, and not well developed figure. Her voice is sweet, but is not sufficiently powerful at present for the stage. Practice will develope it, however. Her performance of Mariana was not good-it was not up to the mark where analytical criticism begins. The first scene, in which she was very much frightened, was the best thing of the night. happened that the very emotion which she really felt was that which it was necessary for her to counterfeit. She was badly dressed, for which there is no excuse, as all the books contain the description of the proper costume. Miss Clare also initiates the mannerisms of a well known American actress, whom she resembles. There peculiarities are faults, and we have no doubt that Miss Clare's prototype would be glad to get rid or them. We think that Miss Clare has talent, but it will be time enough for her to play the Julias and Marianas in two or three years from now. We have no hesitation. in predicting that if she is not speiled she will eventually.

be successful on the stage.

Mr. Smith was good, at times, in St. Pierre. He displayed considerable habitude de la some, and gave the words so that they could be under-stood. Nobedy else did that during the evening, and we were grateful to Mr. Smith. His chief errors were in redundancy of gesture and occasional over acting.

The performance was full of queer incidents, such as a matien looking over a ship's side pensively and fright-ening off a mild pirate who came to seize her; seems-were cut off in the unfelle; Miss Clare had to prompt the Fuke of Mantna while that dignitary was essted on the vice-regal throne. Everybody, we believe, was satisfied, and thought it funny for the first two hours. The re-ceipts, we are told, exceeded the expenses to the amount of \$35.

Nimo's Garden-M'blie Ractiel .- Dumas' play, "Made moiselle de Belle Isle," was produced here on Thursday evening, with M'lle Rachel in the principal part.

The play is in five acts, by the elder Dumas, and was first acted at the Theatre Français, sixteen years ago, when he was in favor with the powers, and able to get his pieces played at the official house. M'lle Mars was the original Cabrielle, and Rachel succeeded to the part

in 1842 or '43. The scene is laid in the time of Louis XV., at Chantilly, The father of Gabrielle is in the Bastille, and her brother have lodgings in the same interesting in fit ation. M'lie Gabrielle comes to Chantilly, where the court is rusticating, with the landable object of gaining a parders for her relatives. She is very protty, and is closely followed by the profilgate, finical, witty, fappish, brave Due de Richelieu. The Duke has been the last passion of the Marquise de Prie, mistress of the Premier. Fired by the youth and freshness of the Belle Isle, he intends to eave the Marquise, and while in her house wagers that he will make an assignation at midnight with the first pretty roman he meets. That happens to be Gabrielle, who has come to visit De Pric, on account of her supposed in-fluence with the Prime Minister. He obtains Gabrielle's

ance. The Duke's bet has been taken by the Chevaller d'Aubigny, who is engaged to be married to Gabrielle. The Marquise writes to the Duke, and he, never having seen her callgraphic feats, supposes the latter to come from Gabrielle. The Marquise new goes to work to cur-wit him. First, she induces Gabrielle to take belging at the castle. Next De Prie promises the Duke that she will go to Paris, leaving him a clear field. Instead of that, however, she produces permission for Gabrielle to see her father at l'aris, sends her off, and takes her place. Gabrishe is only too happy to res the ancient readily promises secrecy as long as the Duke de Bonz

consent to an interview in the evening, after he has seen

the minister, and the Marquise promises him her audst-